The Columbian

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HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Columbia County Official Directory.

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District Attorney—E. R. IKELER.
Sheriff—MORDECAI MILLARD.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REEDER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—U. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON, DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. ROUCK.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC McBRIDE, JOHN McANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

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Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association.—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. B. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. vi-n43

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. vi-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. vi-n43

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store. vi-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office. vi-n43

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st. vi-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. vi-n15

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House. vi-43

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vi-43

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. vi-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel. vi-n43

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. vi-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg. vi-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. vi-n43

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store v3-n28

DR. R. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vi-n46

E. R. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange hotel." v3-n1

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange hotel." v4-n3

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. vi-n43

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market vi-n43

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. vi-n43

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, vi-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, vi-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main street. vi-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. vi-n44

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. vi-n43

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. vi-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, vi-n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end of Main street. vi-43

WIDMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail. Exchange Block, Main street. vi-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vi-n43

C. B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets. v3-n39

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. vi-n43

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron vi-46

E. MENDENHALL; General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vi-n43

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. vi-43

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. vi-n43

J. J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. vi-n43

ROBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. vi-n43

I. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main Street below Market. vi-n44

J. K. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise, Main st., above West. vi-43

H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets. vi-n50

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. vi-n43

C. H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vi-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. vi-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing Mill near the railroad. vi-n46

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. vi-n47

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street vi-n16

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vi-n43

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2-n19

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vi-43

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. vi-n43

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. vi-43

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House. vi-n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO. mutual and cash rates fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building Main Street. vi-n43

JACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory. Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's Store promptly filled. Best green Western brush used. v4-n18.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

N. W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vi-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vi-n46

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vi-n4

W. M. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. v4-n15

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. vi-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vi-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. vi-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., vi-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel vi-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vi-n47

I. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. vi-n23

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vi-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. vi-n1

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n5

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vi-n9

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n16

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n15

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n15

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n16

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbader Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2-n12

S. D. RISARD, dealer in Stoves and Tinware, Main Street. v2n13

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. vi-n46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, vi-n46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keller's Hotel, v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. vi-n45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. vi-n46

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C. S. Fowler, Proprietor. vi-n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and Manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n4

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, First store in south end of town. v2-n18

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His table will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.

WILLIAM PETTIT.
Apr.23,69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.

This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.

Orangeville, dec. 10, '69-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor.

This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. mar11'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.

W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,

BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may6'70-1f

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds Wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.

Apr.9,69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that he continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accommodated with FANCY STOVES of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Store and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Recurring done at the shortest notice.

2 DOZEN MILK PANS on hand for sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CLARK M. BROWN,

MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.

A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apr8'70-tf.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!

JOHN FAREIRA,

718 ARCH STREET,

Middle of the Block, between 7th and 8th Sts., South Side,

PHILADELPHIA,

Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and quality of

FANCY FURS

FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Having enlarged, remodeled and improved my old and favorably known FUREMPORIUM, and having imported a very large and splendid assortment of all the different kinds of Furs from first hands in Europe, and had them made up by the most skillful workmen, I would respectfully invite my friends of Columbia and adjacent counties, to call and examine my very large and beautiful assortment of Fancy Furs, for ladies and children. I am determined to sell at as low prices as any other respectable House in the city. All Furs warranted. No misrepresentations to effect sales. JOHN FAREIRA.

718 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Nov. 4, 1870-3m.

Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL.
237 NORTH THIRD STREET,
R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.

JORDAN & BROTHER.
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE
No 249 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.

HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
No. 421 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Orders filled promptly at lowest prices.
January 2, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 136 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, west side.
Philadelphia.

FRANK & STRETCH,
(Successors to I. H. Walter,)
Importers and Dealers in
QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS,
No. 251 N. Third Street,
Between Race and Vine Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
S. FRANK, } Gen'l Partners.
C. B. STRETCH, }
I. H. WALTER. Special Partner.
je24'70-1f.

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH.
No. 24 North Wharves and 23 North Third St
Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.
oct. 22,'69-1y

WILLIAM FISHER
WITH
THOMAS CARSON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS & NOTIONS
NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Philadelphia.
June 4,'69-6m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 10,67-tf.

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.2'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.
Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Aug. 5, 1870.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms

E. M. KNORR,
Having purchased the stock of the old Keystone Shoe Store, and added thereto a large and well selected new stock is prepared to exhibit the best variety of
BOOTS AND SHOES
ever brought to this place. He is also prepared to make Boots and Shoes to order in the latest and best styles. For cash only. In the old Post Office building, corner Main and Market streets, Bloomsburg, Pa. [sep9'70-1y.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.
Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the Latest Styles of Type at the
COLUMBIAN OFFICE

250,000 PRIME BRICK
FOR SALE AT ESPY.
For particulars, address
R. J. MILLARD, Espy,
or T. B. MILLER, Lime Ridge.
oct28'70-tf.

SLATE ROOFING,
EVERY VARIETY
AT
MOST FAVORABLE RATES,
JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS
Box. 277. Bloomsburg, Pa.
Mar.10,69-1y

Poetical Selections.

For the Columbian.

I Love Thee.

I love thee, yes I love thee, though we are sundered wide,
And though, perhaps, I never can cross the yellow tide;
The yellow tide of riches, the brighter one of love;
But, ah! alas! there still is one other barrier more.

That barrier is my own pride, a pride I cannot tame,
And though we are parted ever, you are not to blame,
Ah, no! not you, but others! one word congealed my blood,
Swept the happiness of a life-time before it like a flood!

I love thee! yes, I love thee! thine image is engraved on my heart,
I carry it always with me and from it I ne'er will part.
Part from it? upon my pillow my weary eyes I close,
But my soul is gazing on thee long, long, ere I repose.

And often in my slumbers I dream I'm by thy side,
Pressed fondly to thy bosom, hoping to be thy bride.
But, oh! the waking tells me that this can never be,
And then I weep and wonder if thou dost think of me.

I love thee! yes I love thee! and I feel my cheeks grow pale
My heart begins to sicken, my quivering pulses fail;
To fail all but my stern pride, and that shall never quail,
It has supported me through winter, t'will stand the summer's gale.

T'will stand through days of sadness, it has stood four long years,
Though my heart has wept in silence my eyes have shed no tears.
No, no! not e'en while thinking—O! vilest, modest thought!—
That lovers too, like irons, must be sold and bought!

I love thee! yes I love thee! and I know thou lovest me,
But fate the ruling goddess has signed the harsh decree,
The decree that parts us ever on earth, forever given,
But still one glimmering hope's left, we'll meet again in Heaven.

We'll meet again in Heaven! and, oh, I will not be long,
My weakened breath will fail me, although my pride be strong.
We'll meet again in Heaven, though here we are severed wide,
Death, and death only, ferry us o'er the yellow tide. M. M.

The Lovers.

IN DIFFERENT MOODS AND TENSES.

Sally Salter, she was a young teacher who taught,
And her friend, Charley Church, was a preacher, who praught!
Though his enemies called him a screecher, who scraught.

His heart when he saw her kept sinking and sunk
And his eye, meeting hers, began winking and wunk!
While she, in her turn, fell to thinking and thunk.

He hastened to woo her, and sweetly he wooed
For his love grew until to a mountain it grewed.
And what he was longing to do that he doed,"

In secret he wanted to speak and he spoke,
To seek with his lips what his heart long had soke;
So he managed to let the truth leak and it loke.

He asked her to ride to the church and they rode.
They so sweetly did glide that they both thought they glode,

Then homeward, he said, let us drive and they drove,
And soon as they wished to arrive, they arrove;
For whatever he couldn't contrive, she controve.

The kiss he was dying to steal, then he stole,
At the feet where he wanted to kneel, then he knole,
And he said, "I feel better than ever I fole."

So they to each other kept clinging and clung,
While Time his swift circuit was winging and wung;
And this was the thing he was bringing and brung.

The man Sally wanted to catch, and had caught
That she wanted from others to snatch, and had snaught,
Was the one that she now liked to scratch, and scraught.

And Charley's warm love began freezing and froze,
While he took to teasing, and cruelly tore
The girl he had wished to be squeezing and squoze.

"Wretch!" he cried, when she threatened to leave him, and left,
"How could you deceive me, as you have deceft?
And she answered, "I promised to cleave, and I've cleft!"

Art Thou Living Yet.

Is there no grand immortal sphere
Beyond the realm of broken ties,
To fill the wants that mock us here,
And dry the tears from weeping eyes;
When winter melts in endless spring,
And June stands near with deathless flowers,
When we may hear the dear ones sing,
Who loved us in this world of ours?
I ask, and lo! my cheeks are wet
With tears for one I cannot see;
O mother, art thou living yet,
And dost thou still remember me?

I feel thy kisses o'er me still,
Thou unseen angel of my life;
I hear thy hymns around me thrill
An undertone to care and strife,
And tender eyes upon me shine,
As from a being glorified;
Till I am thine and thou art mine,
And I forget that thou hast died;
I almost lose each vain regret
In visions of a life to be;
But, mother, art thou living yet,
And dost thou still remember me?

The spring times bloom, the summers fade,
The winters blow along my way,
But over every light and shade
Thy memory lives by night and day.
It soothes to sleep my wildest pain,
Like some sweet song that cannot die,
And like the murmur of the main,
Grows deeper when the storm is nigh.
I know the brightest stars that set
Return to bless the yearning sea,
But, mother, art thou living yet,
And dost thou still remember me?

I sometimes think thy soul comes back
From o'er the dark and silent stream,
Where last we watched thy silent track,
To those green hills of which we dream;
Thy loving arms around me twine,
My cheeks bloom younger in thy breath,
Till thou art mine and I am thine,
Without a thought of pain or death;
And yet, at times, mine eyes are wet
With tears for her I cannot see;
O, mother, art thou living yet,
And dost thou still remember me?

A SERENADE.—As we were going home the other evening, we heard the following serenade of a sentimental swain, which we had the curiosity to take down as repeated by him:—

"O Polly! poke your night-cap out,
And listen to my sighses:
My heart it beats a rub-a-dub;
And my eyes—oh, how they crieses!
Then haste, dear Polly, haste away—
Day dawns, and time it flieses;
The stars are going out, my love,
And the sun—oh, see it"—

Just at this instant a bootjack flew out of the window, and he again saw stars.

Miscellaneous.

Ancient and Modern Warfare.

The very striking differences exist between the mode in which war was carried on in ancient times, and that in which it is conducted in modern. The first of these is that the vast armaments of which we read as having been brought into the field by Semiramis, Sesostris, Xerxes, and others, in which the number of combatants was estimated by hundreds of thousands, and even by millions, were, in reality, composed of a host of non-combatants, as well as of combatants. Xerxes, it is said, led an army of 2,000,000 men into Greece, yet it does not appear that one-tenth of that number took part in the battle of Marathon, which effectually checked his aspirations for a while. The Greek army there engaged consisted of 30,000 men, heavily armed and well disciplined, drawn up in a strong position, and ably officered. Not one of them was a useless man or an incumbrance. But the Persian host was made up of about 400,000 fighting men, lightly armed and indifferently led, while the remainder were slaves, cooks, barbers, and every species of camp-followers, together with the throng of personal attendants, male and female, of "the Great King" and his court, to say nothing of innumerable horses, mules, camels and other animals required to drag these luxurious revellers and their baggage from Persia to Greece. Now it is evident that it required far more to feed and clothe this horde of supernumeraries than the fighting men; indeed, making due allowance for Oriental exaggeration, it may well be doubted whether the numbers who accompanied Xerxes did amount to 2,000,000 or even half that, though some accounts go the extravagant length of 5,000,000. They might have subsisted on the fertile plains of Asia Minor, but when they reached the rugged mountains and defiles of Thrace and Thessaly, it must have gone hard with them to procure supplies. And, doubtless, this was why, after witnessing the destruction of his fleet at Salamis, Xerxes hastened back to Persia, leaving his generals to prosecute the war, with 300,000 men, the vast bulk of his non-combatants returning with him. He was beaten by want of supplies, quite as much as by the heroism of the Greeks. Now, if we can suppose that this system of carrying about with an army a horde of "useless mouths" prevailed at the present day, and that the King of Prussia had collected half Germany to follow him to the war, would he have achieved one-tenth part of what he has? Would not the very numbers he brought with him have impeded and stopped his operations? Yet this was the ancient mode of carrying on war, until the Greeks and the Romans, but especially the latter, invented the military organization, upon which modern armies are based, whereby all useless hands are relegated to the rear or left entirely behind.

The second of these differences consists in a practice which has been very much lost sight of when comparisons are made between the sanguinary results of ancient and modern battles. The slaughter was much greater in ancient conflicts in proportion to numbers than it is in modern. It is a common thing to attribute this to the system of hand-to-hand fighting which then prevailed. The only projectiles the ancients had were darts, arrows and stones, but these were not effective at long ranges, and, indeed, were generally successfully resisted by shields of rhinoceros skin, or of tough leather, studded with nails, and by armor, of iron helmets and breastplates. This is insufficient to account for the very disproportionate losses we almost always find recorded between the victors and vanquished, the difference being sometimes twice or thrice as great. The true reason of this difference is that when the vanquished were driven off the field the victors put to death the wounded of the enemy whom they found on the ground. Thus up to a certain point in the conflict the losses might have been nearly equal in killed and wounded; but when the tide turned against one party the victors recovered their own wounded and killed those of their adversaries. Let it be supposed that 10,000 killed and 20,000 wounded had fallen on each side until victory was declared, the victors would then recover their 20,000 wounded and kill the 20,000 of their opponents, and the losses would then stand 10,000 to 30,000. How different is the modern system! A defeated foe is driven off the field, and the victor occupies it. In his rear follow surgeons with ambulances; they take up the wounded of both parties indiscriminately, with the greatest care and tenderness, if the latter can be moved, if not they are attended to on the ground. What would be the surprise of an ancient warrior could he rise out of the grave and see foes taking as much pains to cure, as they had previously taken to kill, each other? Would he not exclaim "what an absurdity war is?"—*Philad'a Ledger.*

Artemus and Betsy Jane.

In an affecting account of his courting with Betsy Jane, Artemus Ward says;

"There were a great many affectin' ties which made me hanker after Betsy Jane. Her father's farm jined ourn—their cows and ourn squenched their thirst at the same spring—both our old mares had stars on their forred—the measles broke out in both families nearly the same time—our parents (Betsy Jane's and mine) slept regular every Sunday in the same meetin' house and the nabors used to observe, 'How thick the Wards and Peasles air!' It was a sublime sight in the spring of the year to see our several mothers (Betsy Jane's and mine) with their gowns pinned up so that they couldn't sile 'em, effeeshuntedly billin' soap together and abusin' the nabors."

It is said that the man who won't take a paper because he can borrow one has invented a machine by which he can cook his dinner by the smoke of his neighbor's chimney.

The Social Spirit of San Francisco.

The main characteristics of San Francisco, as compared with the Atlantic cities, are that here the people are plumper and ruddier in appearance, there are fewer efforts at display by the rich, and fewer indications of severe poverty among the poor, the colors and patterns of dress are plainer and the material richer, and the stranger is met with more cordiality. The Californians often complain that people in the East seem to be afraid of compromising themselves by civility to new acquaintances. More regard is paid there to a man's position and less to his intellectual value. Society is slow to admit new comers without indorsement by some established authority. There is an atmosphere of reserve that is designed to preserve the higher circles from the contamination of unknown applicants for admission.

The cool climate of San Francisco requires active exercise for comfort, and gives a fondness for out-door exercise and for amusement. With us there is no interruption in enjoyment. No extreme heat or cold puts a stop to our lively season. In Eastern cities there are many weeks of lassitude, when no one wishes to make any intellectual or physical exertion more than is requisite, as a matter of business, and this lassitude shows itself in the appearance of the people on the streets. Sacramento in the summer, resembles the smaller cities in the Mississippi Valley in the matter of heat, and a lady from that place says she likes to come here for a few days at a time, because the climate is so exhilirating, and she feels like spending all her time in amusements; but she would not wish to live here because she should be out all the time, and would neglect her children and household.

In San Francisco the ladies follow the European style of dressing in plain colors on the street, whereas in New York and Chicago, the colors are often bright and gaudy, and several inharmonious tints may be seen mixed upon the same person. Something of the difference is due to the coolness of our summers, which do not permit the use of dresses very light either in color or texture. In Eastern towns and cities, poor women and girls are often seen in the street without shoes or stockings, but never here. This poverty may be honorable, but it attracts the notice of Californians at once.

Fifty leading men from Front and California streets put down amidst the Chicago Board of Trade would be readily distinguishable by their plainer dress from their Lake Shore brethren. On one side of the continent there is more plainness and more devotion to enjoyment; on the other there is more style and more effort to appear aristocratic. Perhaps we see these things through the eyes of prejudice; but as we do see them, we confess a decided preference for the social spirit that prevails in San Francisco.—*Alta California.*

Swindlers.

Among the many dishonests trades carried on in the city of New York, that of swindling the unwary by means of circulars offering counterfeit money for sale seems to be the most successful. In sentencing two counterfeit money swindlers to six months on Blackwell's Island, the Judge of the criminal Court of New York stated recently that in forty-seven days the prisoners had received thirty thousand dollars from their dupes. This disclosure conveys an unfavorable impression also as to the morality of the country, and would seem to prove that more persons than are commonly imagined have no sense of the dishonesty involved in the passing of counterfeit money. Very frequently also the purchasers do not obtain even the counterfeit notes for which they transmit the genuine money, the sellers either paying no attention to the order or delivering a pile of blank paper, with one genuine note laid on top. In spite, however, of the frequent disclosures of these frauds, the ignorant and greedy still offer themselves as fair game for the swindlers in New York, who, not content with the field of labor offered in the United States, have now extended their operations to England. Thus the London Times says, that a person in New York pretending to be a tobacconist, has sent out to England, circulars, marked confidential, offering counterfeit sovereigns "made of aluminum, found in the Rocky Mountains," at two pounds sterling, for twenty to fifty pounds, for five hundred of these counterfeit coins. The aluminum sovereigns, the circular says, are so good in appearance, color and weight, that experts are taken in. The persons desiring such sovereigns are requested to send their orders and the money in form of orders for smoking tobacco, at prices according to the enclosed list, and no person will be allowed to buy more than five hundred. The London Times thinks that only tobacco will be sent for the money, and calls the plan a very clever swindle. It is much more likely, however, that the Englishman who sends over his fifty pounds, will obtain neither the aluminum sovereigns nor the tobacco.—*Ledger.*

ENTICING AWAY OTHER PEOPLE'S HUSBANDS.—It has just been decided by the Superior Court, in Cincinnati, that a wife has a vested right in her husband's society and companionship, and can maintain an action for damages for the loss thereof. It appears the husband had an adopted daughter who was married, and gradually he absented himself from his own house until at last he resided permanently with those people. The wife brought suit against her husband, and the other two for damages for the loss of his company and society. Upon demurrer, the Court ruled that the action would not lie as against her husband, but her right of action against those who drew away and harbored her husband was indisputable. Persons will, therefore, take notice that if they harbor husbands they are liable to the wives for damages.

The Census of Pennsylvania.

COMPLETE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

The revision of the returns of Philadelphia enables us to give the population of the entire State, by counties, with the latest corrections for the Western district. Every county is now complete and official. We give also the population of each county for 1860 and 1870:

	1870.	1860.
Adams	30,315	28,006
Alleghany	202,383	178,731
Armstrong	43,385	35,797
Beaver	36,132	29,140
Bedford	28,036	26,736
Berks	106,739	93,818
Blair	38,051	27,820
Bradford	53,109	48,734
Bucks	61,997	63,578
Butler	30,485	25,594
Cambria	30,572	29,155
*Cameron	4,273	.....
Carbon	28,208	21,033
Centre	34,394	27,000
Chester	77,824	74,578
Clarion	25,542	24,988
Clearfield	25,799	18,759
Clinton	23,213	17,723
Columbia	28,765	27,065
Crawford	63,827	48,755
Cumberland	43,885	40,098
Dauphin	60,737	46,756
Delaware	39,541	30,597
Elk	8,315	5,915
Erie	65,977	49,432
Fayette	43,284	39,909
Forest	4,183	898
Franklin	45,883	42,126
Fulton	9,361	9,131
Greene	25,893	24,343
Huntingdon	31,252	28,109
Indiana	35,123	33,687
Jefferson	21,661	18,270
Juniatta	17,391	16,986
Lancaster	121,426	116,314
Lawrence	27,298	22,999
Lebanon	34,117	31,831
Lehigh	56,792	43,753
Luzerne	160,951	90,244
Lycoming	47,632	37,399
McKean	8,826	8,859
Mercer	40,981	36,856
Mifflin	17,509	16,340
Monroe

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, Dec. 23, 1870.

The Convention.

We must call the attention of our readers to the election of Delegates on Saturday of the present week, for the Convention of Monday next. It is very desirable that there should be a full representation of the different towns and townships in the county, so that whatever is done by the Convention shall have a complete sanction from popular opinion. The amendment of our rules of nomination can best be made when there is no excitement and no individual interests to be affected. But at such a time it will require a little effort and sacrifice of time among our friends to secure a full Convention, and we now urge upon them the importance of seeing to it that no election district shall be unrepresented. Good rules now adopted may avoid a great deal of difficulty and trouble hereafter, by securing fair action in nominations and party union after they are made.

Among the propositions which will probably be presented in Convention is that of the representation of districts according to their Democratic vote, so that all the men who are to support nominations are to have an equal voice in making them. This is so clearly just that nothing but some independent objection of great strength should weigh against it. But the general revision of the rules will be within the power of the Convention, and, besides, we suppose, they will have other appropriate business to perform. We say, then, let every district choose delegates, and let there be a full attendance at the Convention, and we doubt not the result of the whole proceeding will be satisfactory and beneficial.

Radical Morality!

ROBERICK R. BUTLER, one of the cadetship brokers, who resigned his seat in Congress last winter, to avoid expulsion from that body, has been re-elected. BUTLER is undoubtedly a first class scoundrel, and why the people of his district should have re-elected him appears to be a mystery. He has, however, got into a new trouble since the election, having been arrested on no less serious a charge than that of defrauding soldiers' widows out of their pensions, and this will probably effectually settle his ambition. If he attempts to take his seat in Congress, he will be disposed of in short order. The disposition of all such scamps can be quite safely entrusted to Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN. He will do his duty firmly and truly, and if he does not "temper justice with mercy" in BUTLER'S case nobody will find any fault.—*Scranton Republican.*

Hold, there! Although BUTLER was proven guilty, he did not resign his seat, nor was he expelled, more than one-third of the House (all Radicals) having voted against his expulsion, notwithstanding his guilt and the established fact that he was a "first-class scoundrel." He was arrested for "defrauding widows out of their pensions" long before the election, and in the face of all his scoundrelism, has, with Radical assent, again taken his seat in Congress. With all this villainy piled upon his head, and well known, he was still good enough for the black and white Radicals of his Congressional district, was still a good enough associate for a majority of Radical Congressmen, as their votes show, and is as good as the carpet-baggers and other Southern Radicals generally—a fit companion for COVODE and KELLY, neither of whose skirts are free from the same cadet "indiscretion" charged upon loyal BUTLER—a fitting boon companion for SYPHER of Louisiana, held guilty of the same charge and re-elected by a negro constituency in the face of it! Notwithstanding the virtuous indignation of the Scranton *Republican* these facts show him to be a fit exemplar of Radical Congressional morals. How much worse is he, after all, than those of his northern Radical brethren who vote away millions of acres of public lands to railroad corporations and then recieve miles square of them from the companies as rewards for their votes? All are thieves and the difference is only a question of taste!

P. S.—Last week the grand jury of the District of Columbia found two bills against BUTLER for forgery in the matter of widows' pensions! He gave bail in the sum of $4,000 for his appearance at court in February.

Sermonizing.

The editor of the Philadelphia *Press* has evidently been to Church! Hear him:

> How long will American clergy persist in converting their congregations the first half hour of a sermon, only to destroy the effect by a thirty minutes' appointment? That is a poor sermon indeed whose highest claim to merit is brevity. But it is very superior to one whose chief fault is prolixity. Few ministers can hold an audience fifty minutes—comparatively few do it forty; and even the best and most gifted in heart and intellect impress or affect a single hearer very rarely beyond thirty, unless it be to his disadvantage. A half hour is enough to deliver any pulpit message, and some seem to get through it in the first announcement of the text; and if this were not so, it is all an assembly, tired and sometimes with reason disgusted, is disposed to give to it. When will our ministry remember that the Divine injunction is "Pray," not preach, "without ceasing?"

It is only men of very superior ability who are able to preach short sermons, or make short speeches, or write short articles, and yet lucidly discuss a whole subject or intelligently illustrate a substantial position. The most impressive of orators and writers are the close logicians who use no superfluous word or unnecessary idea, who use pure and simple phrases, and who have such commanding power of language that they can always express their ideas clearly and conspicuously in few words. To do this requires not only thorough study and complete mastery of the subject, but usually more than common ability. A very long speech is pretty sure evidence of want of ability or information, often of want of study and careful thought, yet a short one is not evidence of the contrary unless the subject be ably handled. To talk long and yet say little that is worthy of being said or listened to, is the common practice of fools and blockheads, and ignorance and loquaciousness are every day companions. In public assemblages it is almost a rule that those who talk most know least, except where speeches are confined to select orators, and then those of least ability generally talk longest. Not to quit when they are done is the common fault of speakers and writers, and it is far from being a new thing to say that the effect of most excellent speeches is often weakened or entirely destroyed by the orator not stopping the moment he has said all of an interesting character that he knows on the subject. Perhaps the scribbler hereof may as well practice what he is preaching, and in that way at least give good example.

BRADY, Democrat, has been chosen delegate to Congress from Arizona, over MCCORMICK, Radical.—*Gaz.*

The Alabama Claims.

We are amongst many who cannot see the justness or fairness of the Federal government assuming to pay the so-called Alabama claims, as recommended by President GRANT in his late annual message. The claim was originally gotten up against the British government simply as a political blind, but what is to come of it in that connection or whether the British ought to pay or not, it is not now our purpose to discuss. The question in hand is, shall the United States pay these claims? We conceive the whole subject is disposed of when it is considered to whom are these claims to be paid? The merchants who suffered the original loss have mainly been paid already by the insurance companies. These companies made large profits during the war in their business, and therefore lost nothing in the aggregate. The personal loss consisted, therefore, only in the extra rates of insurance charged in consequence of the ravages of the Alabama. That was a tax upon the merchant, but as few failed during the war and nearly all made large fortunes, it follows that their losses were made up by their profits. The prices of goods were enhanced thereby, and thus the people who paid these enhanced prices paid the losses occasioned by the operations of the Alabama. It is impracticable to pay these purchasers of goods, and therefore the real losers never can be paid. Then surely there is no justice in the President's recommendation—it is a mere job, a piece of robbery, by which speculators and shavers can alone be benefitted, and as to the people it is a bald and unqualified swindle.

The Philadelphia Day, edited by a Republican, thus discusses the subject, to wit:

The "Alabama claims," so called, symbol the indefinite. Ostensibly these claims consist in certain damages inflicted upon the ships and cargoes of American merchants and ship-owners. That is what the public understands by the Alabama claims. But so regarding them, how are they to be settled? The president in his annual message, suggests a commission to assess and confirm the damages inflicted upon our commerce by the Alabama and other confederate cruisers built in British shipyards, or sheltered in British ports. This, of course, is preliminary to the assumption of the payment of such ascertained claims by the United State. Is the president right? We conclude not. And for these reasons:

In the first place, to whom is the money to be paid? Certainly not to the merchant, who risked his money in a commercial venture, and lost ship and cargo. Not to him, because he has received compensation at the hands of insurance companies. He took the risk of just so much money as was represented by the difference in values between the real worth of ship and cargo and the amount insured, less the premium. He took the risk with his eyes open. On the other hand, the insurance companies took the risk of the amount of the policy less the *war risk* premium. What claim has the merchant for damages against the British government? If this government assumes the payment of the alleged claims, it cannot pay the man who has been paid by the insurance companies.

But some one may say, not every merchant procured a policy of insurance upon such commercial ventures; and ought not such to be reimbursed their losses? To that we reply that no government is bound to make good any man's neglect. Insurance is an ordinary precaution. The man who neglects it and loses all certainly deserves pity, but not indemnity.

But we are told, the claims are in the hands of the insurance companies. The insurance companies did a legitimate business in taking war risks on vessels and cargoes. Their rates were enhanced to cover possible extraordinary damages. They received their money from the insured. Sometimes they lost, of course. But whether they made or lost in the aggregate of such transactions, the government cannot properly assume to know, or care. It is not bound to make good the losses any man may sustain in the prosecution of any business.

Then, if neither the shipper nor the insurer can claim—and we don't see how they can, legitimately—how are these Alabama claims to be settled? To whom is the money to be paid? If no man can lawfully claim, none can lawfully receive. Clearly, taking this view, the Alabama claims appear as an indefinite quantity. Perhaps they have been misunderstood and misestimated. So it would seem to many.

Indian Frauds.

At the commencement of his administration, Gen. GRANT did a good thing in placing the Indian agencies under the supervision of the Quakers, they selecting the agents and he appointing those thus selected. Other religious societies have since claimed the same favor and have been gratified. These agents receive no salaries but government pays their expenses when desired. The leading member of these agencies, Mr. WM. WELSH, of Philadelphia, is a Quaker merchant of the highest standing. He has recently made a trip amongst the Indians on the plains, visiting entirely wild and untamed tribes of savages as well as others partially civilized. He refused military escorts and he and those with him were entirely unarmed. The Indians in all cases treated his party with the utmost kindness. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

At the close of Mr. WELSH'S report to the Secretary of the Interior, he invites earnest attention to and investigation of gross frauds on both the Government and the Indians that came to his immediate notice during his journey. Although the law of 15th July, 1870, requires *all* expenditures of money for the benefit of the Indians to be made under the supervision of the civilian Indian Commissioners, contracts and private purchases have been made under the authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the amount of a million of dollars, nearly all of which have been accompanied by scandalous frauds. Cattle have been recently purchased in enormous quantities at 6½ cents a pound, when the price in the neighborhood was but 2½ cents a pound; and as if this were not bad enough there were frauds in the weighing. Beeves certified to weigh twelve hundred pounds were found after two weeks of good feeding to weigh less than a thousand pounds. Twenty-five thousand sacks of flour were contracted for at $3 50, when the price at the place of delivery was but $2 20. The bargains for freight up the Missouri river were extortionate in about the same ratio. Cattle, at the above overcharges, were pressed on the Agencies when they were not wanted and when it involved great risk of loss to receive them; and when they were refused, the agent was compelled to receive them under a positive order from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington. And the official notifications of short weight were smothered up in the same office when they were forwarded. This is but a glimpse at the frauds, amounting to $250,000, exposed in the report. They demand, not investigation merely, but instant suppression. The exposure shows at once how the funds are raised to influence Indian affairs at Washington, and why we have Indian wars. Civilized people would revolt under such outrageous wrongs.

THE FIRST DISTRICT!

GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

COL. DECHERT ELECTED.

HIS MAJORITY 1,406.

STATE SENATE DEMOCRATIC.

THE LOUDEST CROW YET.

Col. DECHERT, the Democratic candidate, is elected to the State Senate, in the first Philadelphia district, by a majority of 1,406! The election was to fill a two year vacancy, occasioned by the death of W. W. WATT, Radical. The district in October gave the Radicals a majority of more than 700, and is one in which there is a large negro vote. That dose is evidently working!

The victory is a most important one because it gives the Democrats a majority in the Senate, and thus enables that party to compel a fair apportionment.

Mr. WATT attained the seat a year ago by gross and palpable fraud and outrage. He was removed by death and a Democratic successor is chosen by a majority that will not be questioned.

Temperance and the Presidency.

Governor GEARY is named by some ardent admirer as a *temperance* candidate for the Presidency.—*Exchange.*

The political temperance organization is headed by a batch of knaves who are intent only on playing that card against the Democracy. In this they have been singularly consistent ever since their organization. As an instance in point it is sufficient to refer to the contest of 1868. Previous to that date the whole organization was put in motion to oppose the election of any one to the Presidency who was not a consistent temperance man. But the straits of the Radicals required them to nominate Gen. GRANT, who was well known to indulge freely in the exhilerating bowl.—Straightway the temperance hobby was dropped, and the adroit managers wheedled all they could into his support, in opposition to the candidate of the Democracy, who was a strictly temperate and religious man. Neither Gov. GEARY or any body else will be supported on that platform unless it can be made to tell squarely against the Democratic candidate. This is true, not because the rank and file of temperance people prefer such course, but because the *political* leaders who usurp the control of the temperance cause and attempt to make a political lever of it are consummate knaves. Watch and see.

The Federal Constitution Abolished.

Ever since its existence the Radical party has treated the Federal Constitution with contempt. Their professions of Unionism were never combined with respect for the Constitution which made the Union. But when charged with such sentiments they uniformly denied them. The Philadelphia *Press* of the 11th inst., an organ and pillar of Radicalism, pointedly declares:

> A species of dualism well-nigh wrecked the Republic. Our fathers proclaimed, through the Declaration, freedom and equality; through the Constitution, inequality and slavery. The war of the rebellion abolished the Constitution and made the Declaration the law of the land.

Let Radicalism therefore no longer deny that it is the enemy of the Constitution, and that they hold it to be "abolished!" This is their universal sentiment and in strict accordance with all their action.

European News.

The war in Europe exhibits no new phases. In every encounter of any magnitude, the Prussians gain either advantage or decided victory. It is rumored that a furious insurrection is in progress in Paris. The Prussians declare their purpose to take possession of Luxemburg. England and Holland feebly protest, and Russia sustains the Prussians in very positive terms. That Russia is in full accord with Prussia is now evident. In that attitude she will command the other so-called neutral powers of Europe. The Prussians are ready to commence the bombardment of Paris whenever that suits their ideas of propriety.

Editor's Book Table.

OUR MAGAZINE, a monthly periodical of interesting family reading, for January, is on our table. We regard it as equal to any of the magazines devoted to light literature, and is published at the low price of $1 per year. W. R. MATTISON, Newton, N. J. is the publisher.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY.—The January number of this unique publication has its usual variety of good music, comprising songs and instrumental pieces, some of which are of great merit. We regard this monthly as the best, and by far the cheapest, of all the musical periodicals now published. $3 a year, and subscribers receive *every month* more music than they can buy by the sheet for that price. J. L. PETERS publisher, No. 599 Broadway, N. Y.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1871.—The first edition of one hundred and fifty thousand copies of VICK'S Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide, is published and ready to send out—100 pages, and an Engraving of almost every desirable Flower and Vegetable. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, illustrated with three hundred fine Wood Engravings and two beautiful Colored Plates. The most beautiful and the most instructive Floral Guide published. Sent to all for ten cents. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

CONGRESS is doing but little of importance. In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. MORTON offered a resolution to appoint a commission to visit and report upon San Domingo, as recommended by the President. On the motion to consider the resolution, the yeas were 35, nays 17—a test vote. CAMERON dodged and SCOTT voted in the negative. SUMNER and other Senators hostile to the President also voted in the negative.

In the House, a test vote on repealing the income tax was decided in the negative by a large majority.

THE New York Commercial advocates questioning Congressmen as to their views, as "many of them sneak into Congress without any."

HON. ASA PACKER'S income from the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company alone, is said to be $5,000 a day.

Constitutional Convention.

We regret to see some of our Democratic co-temporaries taking ground against a Constitutional Convention, for reasons that must prove unsound upon further reflection, and which are most effectually disposed of by the following article from the Doylestown *Democrat*, one of the ablest and strongest Democratic journals in the State:

We are sorry to see opposition to a reform convention springing up in a quarter where we did not expect it. In some parts of the State Democratic papers are taking ground against amending the Constitution, and are willing to let things jog along as they now are. We have heard Democrats say they are opposed to any change just as we are on the eve of coming into power. If politicians were perfectly fair and just there would be some force in this remark, but as they are not, it has no weight. Constitutions and laws are made to restrain and punish wicked men, for good ones do not need them; our Constitution does not do this, and it must be so altered that it will. If power is not taken from the corruptionists who now control legislation, it is very doubtful whether the Democratic party can ever get possession of the state government, and the only way to do it, will be to make a new Constitution that will render powerless corrupt combinations. The present Constitution is not up with the times even with the Democrats in power. It is out-grown. It will no longer restrain the wicked. As every Democrat who goes to the Legislature is not a saint, we wish to prevent them from falling into the same corrupt ways that have so disgraced the Radical party the last ten years. We should be ashamed of the Democratic party to be guilty of the political crimes the Radical party has committed since it came into power. Our desire is to see such a Constitution made as to restrain wicked and bad men of all parties in future. To accomplish this it may needs be ironclad, but let it be such if necessary. All good men agree that public affairs fairly reek with corruption and rottenness, and that a change is absolutely necessary, if we wish to save the State. Why should Democrats oppose a reform in the Constitution? There is no difference among them about the evils complained of, and they agree upon the remedy. To say that it should not be amended because our party expects to come into power soon, is almost equivalent to saying that we want an opportunity of repeating the evil deeds we so much condemn in the Radicals. We have heard Democrats oppose constitutional reform because the Radicals favor it, which is not a very sound reason in the least. But the Radical party is not a unit in its favor. Their best men approve, while their worst men oppose it. Their corruptionists will use every means to prevent a reform convention being held; but while this is being done, the good men of both parties should unite in the measure, and give to the State a Constitution worthy her great name, and which will secure to us an honest government.

Among the propositions of Radical politicians is that of having the Legislature frame some amendments and submit them to a popular vote. This has been done before and amounts to nothing. The Germantown *Telegraph* calls this a deceptive proposition, and well it may. How can we expect a corrupt Legislature to do anything to restrain their own evil doings? We might as well look for the inmates of a penitentiary to get up a system of prison discipline. There is only one thing to be done in the matter of Constitutional reform. A convention must be called at as early a day as practicable and a new Constitution made adapted to the age in which we live. It should then be submitted to a vote of the people, and if ratified, go into immediate effect. We do not see how anybody can oppose this proposition, and we hope when the matter is fully presented to the public there will be but little or no opposition from any quarter.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

The Bridge.

BY "KEY."

To the Editor of the Columbian:

The necessity of a bridge across the Susquehanna at some point between Berwick and Catawissa, is undisputed. The only question that arises is as to the location. In selecting this three things are to be considered: Accessibility, the demands of the present, and the probable wants of the future.

As to the first: The position should be such as could be approached from both sides without difficulty. This is a requisite not affording by either of the places whose claims have been expressed. In order to reach the southern extremity of a bridge located at either Espy or Bloom, a series of hills must be ascended that rival in altitude some peaks of the Alleghanies. To climb these heights with heavy loads, would involve an expenditure of labor and time that would justify a longer route to secure a more level road.

The plane stretching from Nescopeck on the North-east, towards Mainville, on the South-west, affords one of the most beautiful and comparatively level roads in the State. At Mifflinville, this road is joined by the State road that leads by the gap of the mountains to Conyngham, Hazleton and the towns dotting the coalfields of that portion of Luzerne. Here, begins the road that passes over the mountains and taps the coal-beds of the Schuylkill. A bridge at the foot of Market Street, would prove a more available channel for the trade than can be obtained by present means. In addition, the height of the bank is such at that place, that the floor of the bridge would be on a level with the adjacent plane.

The demands of the present: The County Seat and the Railroad are both on the opposite side of the river. To reach these at certain times is difficult, if not almost impracticable, save by a long, difficult and circuitous route. The people of Mifflin are thus isolated to a greater extent than any other of the county. True, those who are opposite Espy, labor under the same difficulty; yet they have the Catawissa and the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroads, either of which is a means of access to the outside world, and the former almost directly to the county seat. Where is the river crossed most frequently at the present time? Bloomsburg supports one ferry, how good we are unable to determine. Espy some times supports one, and sometimes don't. Mifflin supports *two* less than a mile apart, one of which is doing a good business, while that of the other is perhaps unsurpassed. *This* may be considered an *index* to the wants of the people.

The probable wants of the future:—Capitalists upon making investments, not only consider the prospects of the present but the capacities for increase of gain in the future. For nearly ninety years has the town of Mifflin struggled for growth. The river has cut off its support and dwarfed its stature. Furnish it with supplies and it will doubtless increase rapidly in proportions. It is believed that its hills contain valuable stores of slate, iron and coal. Indeed steps have already been taken toward the development of the same. Should such be the case they will minister greatly to its growth, in wealth and population. In view then of the facts that Mifflinville is the most easy of access, that it is the terminus of roads leading to the coal regions, that by that means the public would be most accommodated as evinced by the amount of crossing to day, and the probabilities of its being much increased in the time to come, it is undoubtedly *the place for a bridge.*

Reported for the Columbian.

Court Proceedings.

DECEMBER 12TH.

Petition for a *mandamus* in Scott twp. Ordered that a *mandamus* be issued commanding that an additional tax of $1200 be levied.

Petition for a subpœna in divorce by James L. Hess. Subpœna ordered.

In the estate of Peter M. Traugh, the auditor's report confirmed finally.

Edward Strauser vs. Wm. Bahme. Judgment reversed.

Aaron Person vs. Samuel Leiby. Lein to remain.

Wm. Arter vs. Thomas Farver. Judgment reversed.

Report of viewers of Centre Street, in Bloomsburg, confirmed, but on motion confirmation stricken off and a re-review granted.

Thomas Hughes use vs. Wesley Ruckel. Jury returned a verdict in favor of the Plaintiff for $568.50.

Ordered that Thomas W. Edgar, Joseph Coleman, Reuben Krick and Enoch Fox, Jurors not answering when the general list of Jurors was called, pay a fine of ten dollars each.

Catharine Street, Bloomsburg, Thos. Edgar, Charles Fowler and Daniel Snyder appointed reviewers.

Petition for a road in Locust township. Clinton Mendenhall, Jacob Knittle and Jackson Cleaver appointed viewers.

Petition to vacate an alley in Bloomsburg, near Jefferson Moyer's house. Josiah Roberts, Wesley Flemming and John Quick, appointed viewers.

DECEMBER 13TH.

Petition of Mary Alice Bitner, for guardian. John Johnson appointed, and Elijah Yocum approved as surety.

Petition of Franklin R. Thornton for guardian. B. F. Hartman appointed guardian, and I. W. Hartman as surety.

Petition of Mary Ann Stackhouse for guardian. Luther Garman appointed guardian. Security to be approved of by one of the Judges of the Court.

Petition of Nicholas Kindt for an Auditor in the estate of Frederic Rohr, deceased. E. H. Little, Esq., appointed.

Petition of Elwood Hughes, guardian of minor children of Jacob Hill, dec'd. for discharge. Court order the guardian to be discharged on paying over the funds in his hands.

The petition of heirs of Daniel S. Young, to take real estate at the appraisement was granted.

The petition of Lewis C. Young to take at the appraisement in the estate of Thomas W. Young, was granted.

Petition for a review of a road in Pine township, near I. Derr's saw-mill. Isaac A. Dewitt, Isaac Evans and Benjamin McHenry, appointed reviewers.

Report of viewers of a road in Locust township, near Nathan Kostenbauder's confirmed *nisi*.

DECEMBER 14TH.

Petition for the appointment of trustees for the society of German Lutherans at Berwick. John Kisner, Jacob W. Dietrich and Reuben Seybert, appointed.

Petition of T. G. Boyle for divorce. Subpœna ordered.

In the matter of Wm. McKelvy vs. Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre R.R. Co. On motion of Mr. Freeze, the court continued the appointment of viewers of damages with leave to report at the February term, 1871.

Sheriff acknowledged a deed to Henry C. Freas for a property in Briarcreek township.

In the estate of Isaac Oliver, dec'd., on motion of Mr. Ikeler, M. E. Walker, Esq., appointed auditor to distribute balance in hands of administrator according to law.

Report of C. W. Miller, auditor, making distribution of the money arising from the sale of the real estate of Benjamin Boone, a lunatic, by Reuben Bellas. Report confirmed *nisi*. Exceptions filed.

DECEMBER 15TH.

John Jacobs vs. G. L. Johnson. Jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

McHenry vs. Evans. Jury returned a verdict of $505.31 in favor of plaintiff.

Petition of Warren W. Wilbur for inquest in lunacy of Henry Mather, O. B. Melick, Esq., appointed commissioner. Notice to be served on Jesse Mather.

In the estate of Henry Melick, dec'd. citation on John R. Moyer to show cause why he should not pay over the principal of a judgment to Sarah Everett. Ordered that he pay over to Sarah Everett the trust fund in his hands: the sum of $250.

DECEMBER 16TH.

In the case of Michael Laman and J. C. Runyan vs. H. S. Clark and James Post, on motion of C. B. Brockway, Esq., the death of Michael Laman, one of the plaintiffs suggested, and his executor, C. B. White, substituted.

Wm. Martin and wife vs. Timothy Ragan and others. Jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiffs for twenty dollars.

Report of sale of the real estate of Daniel S. Vanderslice, confirmed *nisi*.

In the estate of William Melick, deceased, inquest awarded and John F. Hartman appointed guardian *ad litem* of Amanda Kline.

Lewis Yetter, executor of George Hower, deceased, vs. David R. Hower. Verdict finding for the plaintiff $1,671.25.

John Hess's heirs vs. Collins Sutliff. On motion of Mr. Whitmoyer, the death of the defendant is suggested and his administrator substituted.

DECEMBER 17TH.

Victoria Cox vs. Lloyd Cox. Petition in divorce. On motion of Mr. Freeze, C. W. Miller, Esq., appointed commissioner to take depositions.

In the estate of John Richards, dec'd. on motion of Mr. Clark, court grant a rule on the heirs to appear on the first day of next term and accept or refuse to take real estate at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Michael F. Eyerly appointed auditor to examine the public accounts.

Juries ordered for two weeks in February term, 1871, and that the first fifteen cases standing on the trial list be set down for trial the first week of said term.

On application of the minor children of Joseph W. Kester, deceased, for periodical allowance, Court awarded $100 per annum to Sarah A.; $100 per annum to William H.; and $75 per annum to Elijah R. Kester. Allowance to be computed from April 1st, 1870.

Report of the Law Library Committee for the year ending the first Monday of December, 1870, confirmed *nisi*.

Proceeding for laying out a road in Madison township, near Jacob Kisner's set aside.

Reported for the Columbian.

Court Trials.

Three of the civil causes tried at the recent term of our courts involved questions of public interest, independent of the particular issues involved, and may deserve some particular notice from the press.

Wm. Martin & wife vs. Timothy Ragan and others:—This was an action against certain employees or workmen of the Catawissa Railroad Company for a trespass upon the lands of Mrs. Martin, in Catawissa township. About 1835 Andrew Traub gave a release to the railroad company of a right of way through his farm, mentioning only the land "required" for the road without defining its width or location. The road was located across the farm within a year or two afterwards, and farm fences were put up by Traub on each side of it at distances therefrom which left a strip of land to the Company of about forty feet wide. These fences were kept up where first placed until 1869, when the Railroad Company had them moved back so as to increase their actual appropriation of land to a width of sixty-six feet, the width they were authorized to take by their charter. This was the trespass complained of. For the defendants it was claimed that under the general release from Andrew Traub the Company was entitled to 66 feet and could at any time demand their rights; that the Company's right of way was an *easement* which would not be lost or limited by non-user, wholly or in part, for more than twenty-one years and that the fences did not define a hostile possession as against the Company. On the other hand, it was claimed on behalf of Mrs. Martin that the fences constituted true division lines between the Company and the owner of the land; that the Company had in fact appropriated only forty feet when their road was originally located and could now appropriate no more without proper proceedings and paying for the additional land taken. And it was proved by Michael Brobst, a witness called, that he was employed by the chief engineer of the Railroad Company, about 1836, to make agreements with Mr. Traub, and other land owners for the putting up of fences; that he agreed with Traub for his fence-making at the rate of fifty cents per panel, and afterwards, when the fences were made, went upon the premises with an assistant engineer of the Company, counted the panels and reported the work done to the Company in order to its being paid for. The land came to Mrs. Martin through several regular conveyances from Traub, and her husband brought this suit to test the question of right in dispute between her and the Company.

The court (reserving a question or two of law for after consideration) submitted to the jury to find upon the evidence whether the fences were established as defining boundary between the Company and Andrew Traub and acquiesced in as such subsequently, or only placed where they were permissively and without concession by the Company of right in Traub up to the lines indicated by them. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $20 as damages for the trespass committed.

E. J. & U. P. McHenry vs. Joseph R. Evans:—This was an action on the case for damages for an alledged fraudulent transfer of goods by Rev. Albert Hartman to the defendant, whereby the plaintiffs lost their debt against Hartman. The trial lasted from Tuesday afternoon until Friday forenoon, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs. The principal witness to sustain this action was the Reverend gentleman whose pecuniary affairs and transactions in 1868 constituted the subject matter of investigation, and he testified that he sold his store in July of that year to the defendant with the intention of hindering his creditors in the collection of their debts, and that the defendant assisted him in the accomplishment of that object. The leading facts of the case as they appeared upon the trial were as follows:—That Hartman had a small store in Bloomsburg in 1868 and was in failing circumstances; that he gave a bill of sale of the goods to Evans upon some terms which had reference to the payment of his debts; that he continued in possession of the store for about thirteen days after the sale when Evans took possession of the goods and proceeded to sell most of them out by auction on various evenings during the months of August and September, and that some other property covered by the bill of sale was applied by Hartman, or by him and Evans about the same time to the payment of some small debts which the former owed. The defendant alledged that the proceeds of the auction sales and of some private sales made by him were applied by him to the payment of certain of Hartman's debts pursuant to a preference of creditors made by Hartman when the bill of sale was executed, and that in fact he had paid out to creditors about $75 *more* than had actually come into his hands. It appeared he had paid back debts to the amount of $650—and $100 besides on a bail debt, but the value of the goods which came into his hands was in dispute and was not clearly ascertained. Besides his testimony and that of Hartman were in direct conflict as to the terms and objects of the original contract of sale—the defendant averring that he was to pay the preferred debts (including one of the bank debts on which he was endorser) and that his engagement to do so was the consideration for the transfer to him of the goods, while Hartman asserted that the transfer was made to hinder creditors and to allow him to go on with his business and pay creditors in a somewhat different order of preference.

The case was one of doubtful result, but as the plaintiff's debt against Hartman was proved, the final conclusion of the jury, after some hesitation, was, that it should be paid. A motion made to the court by the defendant for a new trial was refused.

The moral of this case is, that it is not prudent to buy property of a failing debtor and agree to pay his debts. There is danger to the purchaser of difficulty and censure, and even that the man he buys of, if he becomes dissatisfied or an enemy, will turn up as a witness against him.

Lewis Yetter, Executor of George Hower vs. David R. Hower:—This was an action of ejectment to enforce the payment of purchase money. The defendant had bought a farm at executor's sale, and the question was as to the amount still due. The defendant testified to sundry payments as made by him for considerable amounts which the plaintiff denied; the conclusion of the jury was the disputed payments had not been made. They therefore found a verdict for the plaintiff of the amount of plaintiff's demand, to be released upon payment by the first day of April 1872. In this case defendant in order to sustain his evidence of payments produced a memorandum paper which he stated he had received at Esquire Yetter's office, but the proof seemed to be complete that nothing upon the paper was in Esquire Yetter's handwriting, and it was rejected by the jury in deciding the case.

JOHN H. SURRATT is lecturing in Maryland on the "Assassination of President LINCOLN." At Rockville, Maryland, he said that the abduction plot was agreed upon by BOOTH and himself without the knowledge of the confederate authorities. The matter of informing the latter as to the scheme was talked over, and the conclusion was finally reached that it was best not to let them know anything about it, so that all the credit would be given to those who executed it. He says WEICHMAN aided them materially, and that after the assassination, when his mother was under arrest, and while he was in Canada, he would have returned to Washington if he had not been misled by friends, who assured him that his mother was in no danger. He spoke in very bitter terms of the late Secretary STANTON, District Attorney FISHER, and WEICHMAN, who turned states evidence, the latter as the basest of perjurers. He denies all knowledge of any design to assassinate the President. We may print his lecture hereafter.

THE Huntingdon *Globe* (Radical) says; "Statesmen are wanted to lead the Republican party, to prevent it from being crushed out in 1872. Mere political gamblers seem to have control of the President's ear and the patronage of the Administration, and the party is losing the confidence of the people, and growing weaker in every State in the Union. There must be a change soon, to prevent the Democratic party from selecting the next President and the Governors in many of the States, including Pennsylvania."

AT a late meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held at Altoona, the Chairman was instructed to issue a call for the next Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General at any time between the 4th of March and the first Tuesday in May, as he may deem expedient. The Convention is to be held at Harrisburg.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.40
Rye "	1 00
Corn old "	90
" new "	75
Oats, "	45
Flour per barrel	9 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Flaxseed	1 50
Butter	45
Eggs	38
Tallow	10
Potatoes	80
Dried Apples	10
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	18
Hay per ton	16 00
Coal—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$22@23
No. 2 " "	20@22
Bloom	$50

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " "	$1 00

MARRIAGES.

FOX—SWANK—In Bloomsburg, on the 15th inst. by J. J. Brower, Esq., Mr. Aaron Fox, to Miss Harriet A. Swank, both of Lime Ridge, Pa.

SIMS—CASE—At New Columbus, on the 15th inst., by John Koons, J. P., Mr. George Sims, to Miss Mary Ann Case, all of Ross township, Luzerne county, Pa.

WANICK—FETTER—On the 5th inst., by Rev. F. J. Moir, Mr. William Wanich, to Miss Mary C. Fetter, all of Bloomsburg.

RUCKEL—ROAT—On the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. Taylor Ruckel, of Mt. Pleasant, to Miss Clara Roat, of Hemlock twp., Columbia co.

WILLIAMS—KLINE—On the 24th instant, by the undersigned, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. William Williams to Miss Sally J. Kline, all of Catawissa.

DEATHS.

BOGARD—At Buck Horn, December 1st, 1870, Miss Mary Bogard, aged 17 years and 4 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, No. 25 May Term, 1870.

SOPARDUS SMETHERS, vs. AMANDA SMETHERS, } Libel in Divorce

Notice is hereby given that depositions will be taken in the above case, at the office of the undersigned, in Berwick, on Thursday, January 26, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

L. T. THOMPSON, Commissioner.

dec2?-5t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the Account of E. R. Ikeler, Assignee of D. Wagner.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, at the December Term thereof, A. D. 1870, to make distribution of the fund in the hands of said assignee among the persons entitled to the same according to law, will proceed to make such distribution on Monday, the 31 day of January, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the office of the said assignee, in Bloomsburg, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund will present the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

W. WIRT, Auditor.

dec2?0-4t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ADAM GABLE, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Adam Gable, late of Scottwick township Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Lucas Fahringer, of Locust township, Columbia county, and Charles Gable, of the Borough of Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.

LUCAS FAHRINGER, CHARLES GABLE, Executors.

dec2?0-6w.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CALEB OLIVER DEC'D.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Auditor to distribute funds in the hands of Johnson H. Ikeler, administrator of Caleb Oliver, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment at the office of Col. S. Knorr, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 21st day of January, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All persons having claims on said estate are required to attend or be forever debarred from coming in for a part of said fund.

M. E. WALKER, Auditor.

dec2?0-3w]

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ISAAC OLIVER, DEC'D.

In the Orphans' Court of the county of Columbia, the Auditor appointed by the Court, to distribute funds in the hands of Mahlon Kindt, administrator of Isaac Oliver, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county deceased, will meet all persons interested, for the purpose of his appointment at the office of Col. S. Knorr in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, January 21, A.D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day. All persons having claims against the said estate will be required to present them at that time.

M. E. WALKER, Auditor.

dec2?-3w.

THE MOST DESIRABLE FARM IN WESTERN MARYLAND FOR SALE.

Situated in Frederick Co., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., sixty miles west of Baltimore; contains 150 acres land; improved by two dwellings, one brick, with hall and eight rooms, and fine cellar (the grounds are beaut

The Columbian

Bloomsburg, Friday, Dec. 23, 1870.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, and Geo P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York. J. WEBSTER, No. 30 North 4th Street, COE, WETHERILL & Co., No. 607 Chestnut street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia. tf

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

Going North.	Going South.
A. M. 10:15	8:7 A. M.
P. M. 6:50	5:0 P. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION.

Going North.	Going South.
P. M. 4:12	10:30 A. M.

County Convention

The Democratic voters of Columbia county are requested to meet at the usual place of election in the several election districts on Saturday Dec. 24, 1870, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock, p. m., to choose two delegates from each district to meet in County Convention at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on the Monday following, Dec. 26, 1870, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

This call is made pursuant to the direction of the Standing Committee as given to their Chairman at a meeting held in September last, and is for the Amendment of the Rules of Nomination and for the transaction of such other business as is proper to a Convention.

W. B. KOONS, Chairman.

A LOT of neatly printed blank Leases for sale at this office.

A CONVENTION of Democratic editors is to be held at Harrisburg on the 10th of January next.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement of real and personal property offered for sale by H. J. REEDER, Esq. Executor.

IT is reported that a company has been formed at Watsontown to build one hundred boats for the Delaware & Hudson canal.

WE learn that the saw mill of NELSON BRANDON, at Girard Manor, in the Catawissa Valley, was destroyed by fire last week. Loss about $6,000.

WE are indebted to JOHN A. FUNSTON, Esq., for a box containing four neat pencil rubbers, issued as an advertisement by the Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

LLOYD BRITTON, who was tried at Williamsport last week for the murder of JACOB BAY, has been found guilty in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung.

THE water was let out of the canal last week, and the boatmen are tying up for the winter. They have not had a very profitable season of it the past year.

D. LOWENBERG, Esq., has special editorial thanks for a mounted map of the Town of Bloomsburg. May the shadow of our generous friend never wane!

THE Lancaster *Intelligencer* is one of the best daily and weekly Democratic newspapers in the State. It will be sent free for one month to any one who chooses to address H. G. SMITH & Co. Lancaster, Pa.

I. O. OF O. F.—Benton Lodge will dedicate their new Hall on the 4th of January next. An address will be delivered at one o'clock of that day. The public are invited to attend. Full particulars next week.

THE track of the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre R. R., is now laid to within a short distance of the coal mines at Black Creek, and it is thought that coal will be shipped over the road about the first of January.

SAVING FUND.—A meeting will be held in the office of C. W. MILLER, Esq., on Saturday evening, December 24th, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of electing Directors and a President of the "Columbia County Mutual Building and Loan Association." All who desire to take stock in said association are invited to attend said meeting.

WE are happy to state that the peripatetic philosopher who has been doing the agreeable to the readers of the COLUMBIAN in Bloomsburg, during the past year, by delivering their papers regularly at their doors, in heat and cold and storm, will tip his beaver to them on New Year's day, with printed address in hand and pocket in want of "dimes"—"quarters" preferred.

A PRESS of matter previously in type and heretofore crowded out, the length of the Court proceedings, local events and new advertisements, compel us reluctantly to postpone the letter of our able Harrisburg correspondent. Under the circumstances, we hope our correspondent will exercise the rare virtue of patience, so uncommon in these days of impulse and exaction.

AARON SMITH, the newly elected Sheriff of this county, filed his bonds and was sworn into office on Friday last, and on Saturday entered upon the duties of his office. Ex Sheriff MILLARD has taken up quarters in East Bloomsburg, until next Spring, when he intends moving on his farm in Centre township. He has made a most efficient and worthy officer, and carries with him in retirement the good wishes of hosts of friends.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—Washington Camp, No. 50, of Philadelphia, "Patriotic Order of Sons of America," have issued a series of resolutions urging the celebration of Washington's Birthday. They call on "all members of their order, and all patriotic citizens, to use their best endeavors to make the ensuing and all future anniversaries of the birth of Washington, a National Holiday, in word, spirit and in deed." The object is commendable and it is hoped the call will be cordially responded to.

IN support of our position that all business men should advertise, we have only to cite, as an example, JACOBY, of the "Oyster Bay," who by a judicious system of advertising has established entirely a new business. He does business on the principle of advertising to get his customers; and then retains them by furnishing the best of goods, which are in themselves advertisements.

WE notice that M. P. LUTZ is having an unusual rush at his store for Christmas goods. We learn that he has engaged extra help for Saturday, so that all may be served who give him a call.

A NEW supply of spectacles and perscopic glasses received. Coquilte spectacles for inflamed eyes; spectacles for mechanics to keep out dust, and all other kinds from the cheapest to the best. Also, fine jewelry at a very small advance. HENRY ZUPPINGER.

LOCAL NOTICES.

JACOBY of the "Oyster Bay," keeps Smith's celebrated Philadelphia ale. *

JACOBY of the "Oyster Bay," keeps Smith's celebrated Philadelphia ale. *

DON'T fail to get a glass of Smith's ale at the "Oyster Bay." *

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Violins, accordeons, banjos, music, canes, &c., suitable for presents. ALTSTATT, Court House Alley.

FOR sale at the Sewing Machine Office at this place, an eighty five dollar Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine for forty-five dollars. It has only been in use four weeks.

IF a husband wishes to make his family a Christmas present of permanent value will pay its cost in less than two years, we advise him to select one of Singer's New Family Sewing Machines. J. A. Doran is agent. *

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The reward for getting five successful canvassers to work for premiums which will be sent, to show canvassers, will be a genuine

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The applicant, *for full particulars*, must enclose a letter from a prominent business man of his place that he is COMPETENT and TRUSTWORTHY. Address,

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The most Thrilling and Interesting Romance ever written, is now being published in the People's Weekly. Another great story will be commenced soon. Every number is Illustrated,

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OLIVER CROOK & CO.,
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NEW FIRM AT ORANGEVILLE

IRON FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PLOWS AND THRESHING MACHINES.

Mr. Jacob Trivelpiece having purchased the interest of Charles W. Low in the above named works, the business will be continued under the firm name of WILLIAM SCHUYLER & CO. Having discovered several imperfections in the plows manufactured in '870, they have strengthened and improved them, added some entirely new patterns. They will open the spring trade of 1871 far in advance of anything ever off-red to the public, have the best of mechanics, and having their work all done under their own supervision they guarantee their work superior in material and finish to any heretofore offered. Persons in want of any other agricultural implements until they have examined our Manufactory. Farmers should try our plows before buying any other. They also manufacture

ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS,

usually made in first class Foundries, saw and grist mill castings made and fitted up to order.

THRESHING MACHINES

are made a specialty, and some very decided improvements have been introduced into their machines. Prices lower than ever; all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work. Order direct from the manufactory. old agencies supplied during the winter.

Address all orders to

WILLIAM SCHUYLER & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL WORKS, ORANGEVILLE
COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
nov18'71-tf.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF JACOB SHELHAMER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Shelhamer late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

TILMON RITTENHOUSE,
dec9'70-6w. Administrator.

ADMINIS

AGRICULTURAL & DOMESTIC.

Ground for an Orchard.

The idea of some farmers that an apple tree will thrive in any soil which will produce grass, is a mistaken one, and not unfrequently causes considerable disappointment and loss to those who base action upon it. The apple, though a hardy tree, will not thrive on a poor soil, and it is a waste of time and money, to plant an orchard upon such ground. A case in point: Several years since an acquaintance in Montgomery county requested us to have forwarded to him a specified number of apple trees, which was done. The trees went forward in the fall and were set out. In the spring they put forth leaves and gave many indications of thrift. When the summer came round the trees began to fail and by the end of the season most of them died.

This was quite a disappointment, of course, and was a theme of remark when we visited the party the spring following. On examining the ground selected for planting the trees we were not surprised at the result. It was a plateau—near the apex of a considerable hill, and had been used as a pasture. From the appearance of the ground we thought the apple ought to flourish there, and were surprised that it did not, but a brief examination, by the aid of a pick-ax, solved the mystery. The soil, which was some five or six inches deep, rested on a flat shale rock, impervious to the roots of the trees and wholly inadequate to supply them with the nourishment essential to vitality and growth. This shows that it is essential *in planting an orchard*, to select ground which will permit the roots to make their way downward as well as in a lateral direction without restraint or hinderance. Freedom, in this respect, is one of the conditions of success in orchard culture, and that soil which cannot supply this had better be devoted to some other purposes than that of raising fruit. A rich, dry soil, or gravelly loam, with an eastern or southern exposure, will be found best suited to the apple, as well as to the most of the fruits common to the northern and western States. Planted out in ground in this, and properly mulched at suitable intervals, there need be no fears of failure, but unless these conditions are complied with, success may be regarded as out of the question.—*Country Gentleman.*

FOOD FOR STOCK.—Ten bushels of boiled potatoes, mashed and mixed with three bushels of finely-ground corn meal, will make as much pork as double the quantity fed in a raw state.

It is the custom of poultry keepers in France to cook their grain for fowls when they intend to fatten, boiling it in water till it is soft enough to be easily bruised between the thumb and fingers.

While all other domestic animals are regularly supplied with salt, the hog is generally neglected. He requires, however, to be as constantly supplied as the ox, the horse, or the sheep, and suffers as much from privation as either of the above-named animals do.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.—Untimely or unreasonable whipping, angry or boisterous words are always out of place—always do more harm than good. The dullest animal appreciates kindness. The most celebrated horse-tamer in this country is said to have made these words his motto; "Firmness and kindness;" and he never failed of success.

CURE FOR WARTS.—Take a piece of fresh beef; soak in vinegar for twenty-four hours, shave it into very thin slices, and bind upon the wart, renewing the application for three or four days, when a cure will have been effected. The same application is said to cure corns.

IT is best to handle calves and colts as much as possible, pet them, lead them with a halter, and caress them in various ways. Young stock managed in this way will always be docile and suffer themselves to be approached and handled, both in the pasture and in the barn.

GRAPE VINES.—It is a safe plan to lay down all vines, the hardness of which has not been tested, and, indeed, all young vines, whether hardy or tender, will do all the better for a covering of earth. Young vines that have been pruned, should have the earth drawn up around them. Pruning may still be done in mild weather, and the wood saved for propagation, if needed.

HOW TO RUIN YOUR HEALTH:—

1st. Stay in bed late.
2d. Eat hot suppers.
3d. Turn day into night, and night into day.
4th. Take no exercise.
5th. Always ride when you can walk.
6th. Never mind about wet feet.
7th. Have half a dozen doctors.
8th. Drink all the medicine they send you.
9th. Try every new quack.
10th. If that does not kill you, quack yourself.

IN Switzerland, a milkmaid who is a good singer gets more salary than others, because under the influence of music cows "give down" better and give more milk. But the best of singing, dairymen say, will not add to the capacity of pumps and springs.

TO REMOVE SILVER STAINS.—One of the best ways is to wash the spots with a concentrated solution of sulphate or chloride of zinc, and to rub the worst places with metallic zinc. Then rinse in pure water and complete the washing with soap. Ink stains can be removed in the same way.

THERE is a boy down east who is accustomed to go out on a railroad track and imitate the steam whistle so perfectly as to deceive the officer at the station. His last attempt proved eminently successful; the depot master came out and "switched" him off.

THE debt of Berks county amounts to but $10,000, and by January next the entire debt will be cancelled and a balance be left in the County Treasury. That speaks well for the economy and administrative capacity of the Democracy of "Old Burks."

WHEN you are pained by an unkind word or deed, ask yourself if you have not pained others in the same way many times.

Rail Roads.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

1870. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1870.

Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	Mail North
Lv. 8.25 a.m	Williamsport.	Lv. 6.25 p. m
" 9.00 "	Muney.	5.55 "
" 9.40 "	Milton.	5.10 "
" 10.21 "	Danville.	4.30 "
" 10.38 "	Rupert.	4.12 "
" 10.45 "	Catawissa.	4.05 "
" 11.00 "	Ringtown.	3.53 "
" 12.21 p.m.	Summit.	2.30 "
" 12.33 "	Quakake.	2.10 "
" 12.48 "	E. Mahony June.	1.45 "
" 1.30 "	Dine, Tamaqua, line.	12.53 "
" 4.25 "	Reading.	10.40 a.m.
" 5.15 "	Pottsville.	9.45 "
" 7.00 "	Philadelphia.	8.15 "
" 1.33 "	Cline Mauch Chunk, dine	7.05 p.m.
" 2.33 "	Bethlehem.	12.03 noon
" 5.05 "	Phila. via Bethlehem,	9.45 a.m.
" 2.25 "	Easton.	11.35 "
	New York, 79 Liberty st.,	
" 7.30 "	Via Le & S. R. R.	9.00 "
" 6.35 "	" L. Valley R. R.	9.00 "
" 5.00 a.m.	Boston,	6.00 p.m

Passengers taking the 8.25 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hours in advance of all other routes.

New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO WEBB, Supt.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after Nov. 21, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Going North. Arrive p.m.	Going North. Arrive p.m.	Going South. Leave p.m.	Going South. Leave a.m
Scranton..... 9.45	2.15	3.25	6.20
		Leave	
Pittston..... 9.15	1.50	3.59	6
Kingston..... 8.47	1.33	4.13	7.20
Plymouth..... 8.35	1.17	4.33	7.39
Shickshinny.. 7.55	12.50	4.48	8.05
Berwick..... 7.23	12.01	5.14	8.31
Bloom..... 6.50	11.35	5.40	9.07
Danville..... 6.10	11.05	6.10	9.45
	Leave Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd..... 5.30	10.40	6.40	10.20

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

A THROUGH PASSENGER CAR TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA AND WILLIAMSPORT VIA. THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAIL ROAD.

On and after Monday, October 3d, 1870, a through passenger coach will run between Philadelphia and all points on the Catawissa Rail Road via. Quakake Junction.

No change of cars between Williamsport and Philadelphia.

Leave for Philad'a & New York, A.M.	Arrive from Philad'a & New York, P.M.
8.15	Williamsport	5.50
8.45	Muney.	5.28
9.30	Milton.	4.46
10.10	Danville.	4.00
10.30	Rupert.	3.40
10.42	Catawissa.	3.32
1.40	Mauch Chunk	1.29
2.30	Catasaqua.	12.37
2.37	Allentown	12.18
2.50	Bethlehem	12.10
3.17	Easton	11.55
Arr. 5.05	Philadelphia	9.45 Lv.
" 6.25	New York	8.15 "
P.M.		A.M.

Don't fail to ask for your tickets via the Lehigh Valley Double Track Route for Philadelphia, New York and all points in the Lehigh Valley.

Superior freight accommodations are offered by this old and short line route from Philadelphia and New York to all stations on Catawissa Rail Road and connections.

This is the only double track route between New York and Quakake Junction, and therefore is the most reliable for both Freight and Passengers. R. STANLEY GOODWIN,

Bethlehem, Oct. 21, 1870-1y. Asst. Gen'l. Supt.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, & WESTERN RAILROAD.—Winter arrangement, Nov. 21, 1870. Trains leave as follows:

EASTWARD. Accom.	Express	Mail	STATIONS.	WESTWARD. Mail	Express	Accom.
P.M	P.M.		Via M. & E. Divis.	A.M.	P.M.	
			At New York. Lv		10	
9 .5	4.45		(Pier Barclay St.)	8.00	4.10	
			...Christopher st.	8.00	4.15	
9.15	4.35		...Hoboken.	8.15	4.25	
9.50	4.10		...Newark.	8.40	4.50	
6.20	3.10		...Washington.	11.28	7.33	
			via Cen. RR. of N.J.			
			...New York.			
1000	8.50		(Pier Liberty St)	9.00	5.00	
7.40	1.41		...New Hampton.	11.15	7.20	
6.00	1.02		...Oxford.	11.43		
	12.52		...Bridgeville.	11.53	8.00	
9.50	5.35		...Philadelphia.	7.30	8.00	
6.52	4.02		...Trenton.	8.40	4.40	
6.28	1.35		...Phillipsburg.	11.05	7.05	
5.45	12.45		...Manunka Chunk	12.00	8.05	
5.37	12.40		...Delaware.	12.15	8.20	
5.23	12.22		...Mount Bethel.	12.35	8.30	
5.10	12.07		...Water Gap.	12.40	8.44	
4.57	11.59		...Stroudsburg.	12.50	8.57	
	11.48		...Sprague's.	1.00		
	11.28		...Henryville.	1.15		
4.28	11.17		...Oakland.	1.30	9.50	
4.06	11.01		...Forks.	1.46	9.45	
3.49	10.42		...Tobyhanna.	2.06	10.03	
3.37	10.29		...Gouldsboro.	2.19	10.15	
3.18	10.05		...Moscow.	2.38	10.35	
3.08	9.55		...Dunning.	2.48	10.45	P.M.
8.00	2.45	9.55	...Scranton.	5.55	3.40	6.40
7.30		5.50	Clark's Summit.	6.38	9.08	9.20
7.15	2.11	8.51	...Abington.	6.46	9.16	9.35
6.45	1.57	8.35	...Factory ville.	4.01	9.32	10.03
6.10	1.37	8.16	...Nicholson.	4.20	9.51	10.30
5.40	1.26	7.59	...Hopbottom.	4.38	10.06	11.10
4.57	1.07	7.37	...Montrose.	4.57	10.25	11.55
4.10	12.50	7.10	...New Milford.	5.15	10.48	12.30
3.45	12.34	6.54	...Great Bend.	5.30	10.57	1.0
P.M	A.M	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Trains do not stop at Stations where the Time is omitted.

CONNECTIONS.

At New Hampton with Central R. R. of N. J. The Mail and Express trains eastward and westward connect with trains for New York, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Somerville and other stations.

At Washington with the Morris & Essex R. R. Mail and Express trains make close and reliable connections with trains for New York, Newark, Morristown, Dover, Waterloo, Hackettstown &c.

At Manunka Chunk with Belvidere Delaware R. R. Close connections are made by Mail and Express trains, with trains for Philadelphia, Trenton, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, &c. By Train No. 2 passengers reach Philadelphia via Camden, by No. 4, via Kensington. Passengers on No. 4, arrive in Philadelphia in time to take the 11.30 p.m. train for Baltimore and Washington.

At Scranton with Lackawanna & Bloomsburg & Delaware & Hudson Rail Roads. Trains on those roads connect with our trains for Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Berwick, Bloomsburg, Danville, Olyphant, Archbald and Carbondale.

At Binghamton with Erie Railway. Mail No. 1 connects with Express Mail on Erie Railway, leaving at 1.45 p.m. when sleeping cars are attached, arriving at Buffalo at 5.25 next morning. Express No. 3 connects with a way train for Owego, Ithaca, and Elmira.

Albany & Susquehanna Rail Road. Four trains a day run each way between Binghamton and Albany. One leaves Binghamton at 2.00 p.m., and arrives at Albany at 8.15 p.m.

Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R. Trains for Syracuse leave at 8 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Trains from Syracuse arrive at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m.

W. F. HOLWILL, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agent. W. F. HALLSTEAD. Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after December 4th 1870. Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

4.35 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

6.50 P. M., Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

4.35 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.05 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

E.D. S. YOUNG General Passenger Agent

ALFRED R. FISKE, Gen'l Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, Nov. 21st, 1870.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Hellertown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 3.10, 8.10 and 10.50 a. m., and 2.50 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.10, a. m., 5.00, 5.50 and 10.00 p. m. respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 3.10 a. m. trains without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9.00 p.m. trains from N. Y. without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., and 2.50 and 4.05 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05pm. train connecting for Phila Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 8.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown Easton and New York at 5.00, 10.30, a. m., 12.45 noon 4.40 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.30 a. m. 12.30 noon, 2.55, 4.50 and 8.40 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a.m., and 3.10 p.m. Hernden at 10.10 a. m., Shamokin at 9.40 and 11.30 a. m., Ashland at 7.50 a.m. and 12.50 noon Mahanoy City at 7.1 a. m. and 1.30 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.33 a. m., and 2.40 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 9.45 a.m. for Harrisburg and 12.0 noon, for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passing Reading at 7.25 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.10 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Trainleaves Pottstown at 7.00 a.m.., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.10 9.55 a. m., 3.40 & 5.30 p. m. returning: leave Schwenksville at 7.50, 8.20 a.m., 2.30 and 4.20 p.m., connecting with similar trains of Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.35 a. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.05 and 5.05 p. m. returning, leave Downington at 6.55 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.30 a.m. and 5.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading; leave Pottsville 8.00a.m.; Harrisburg at 3.10 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. and leave Allentown at 8.45 p. m., and leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.55 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, and at 9.40 a.m. and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent

Reading, Pa., Nov. 26, 1870.

BROWN'S FAST FREIGHT

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BLOOMSBURG and intermediate points. Goods forwarded with care and despatch and at low rates.

Goods, at Philadelphia, must be delivered at Bitner & Co's. 811 Market Street. For full particulars, apply to

JACOB SCHUYLER, Proprietor.

Aug. 20,'69-tf. R. Depot, Bloomsburg, Pa

Miscellaneous.

SOMETHING NEW!

The undersigned would hereby give notice that he has just completed A FIRST CLASS HEARSE, and that he has the facilities for carrying on the business of UNDERTAKING in all its branches

IN CITY STYLE.

He has engaged experienced persons who will take charge of the bodies of the deceased as soon as they "shuffle off this mortal coil," and attend to washing them, shaving, dressing, &c. Shrouds furnished also to order. At much expense he has also procured an

IRON ICE BOX,

in which bodies can be preserved in a cleanly and dry condition. Carriages furnished for funeral occasions. In short, he is prepared to take charge of a corpse immediately after death, and save friends and relatives all further trouble in regard to it.

He also carries on the business of

CABINET MAKING

Upholstering in all its branches, repairing furniture, reseating cane bottomed chairs, &c., &c. Place of business on Iron Street, below Main.

ROBERT ROAN.

Bloomsburg, July 23, 1870-tf.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED, THE GREAT BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANO FORTES,

BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained *an unparalleled pre-eminence* which pronounces them unequalled. Their

TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of intonation, and sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their

TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos

IN WORKMANSHIP

they are unequalled, using none but the very best *seasoned material*, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep constantly an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

☞All our *Square Pianos* have our New Improved OVERSTRUNG SCALE and the *Agraffe Treble*.

☞We would call special attention to our late improvements in *GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS*; PATENTED AUG. 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

We have made arrangements for the *Sole Wholesale Agency* for the most Celebrated PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS, which we offer Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices. WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

oct28'70-6m Baltimore, Md.

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind Bleeding Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that Dr. BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sole by all Druggists.

VIA FUGA.

De Bing's Via Fuga is the pure juices of Barks Herbs, Roots, and Berries, for

CONSUMPTION.

Inflammation of the Lungs; all Liver, Kidney, and Bladder Diseases; organic Weakness, Female Affections, General Debility, and all complaints of the Urinary Organs in Male and Female, producing Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Gravel, Dropsy and Scrofula, which most generally terminate in Consumptive Decline. It purifies and enriches the Blood, the Bil iary, Glandular and Secretive System; Corrects and Strengthens the Nervous and Muscular fibres; it acts like a charm on weak nervous, and debilitated females, both young and old. None should be without it. Sold everywhere. LABORATORY—142 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md. [aug6'70-1y.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP.

STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.

Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city Stoves All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN, Proprietors

Bloomsburg, Pa. Mar.19,'69-tf.

NEW COAL YARD.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw. Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. HENDERSHOT,
AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles:—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard,

J. W. HENDERSHOT.

oomsburg Mar. 19,'69-1y.

oct28'70-6m.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE.

at the old stand on main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled slip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's give kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boy's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both peg sewed and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.

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